

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5438 一月三日光緒十八年

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 26th APRIL, 1876

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 23, KILMARNOCK, British str. 1,060. H. O'Neill, Saigon 19th April, 32,000 piculs of Rice. —
April 23, HACCIHOE, Siam, barque, 375, Olsen, Bangkok 9th March, Rice. —
CHINESE.
April 24, KWANTUNG, British str. 491. G. D. Pittman, Foochow 21st April, Amy 22nd, and Swatow 23rd. General — D. LAPRAIK & CO.
April 24, YOTTING, British str. 323. Riddle, Swatow 23rd April. General — Kwo KONG.
April 24, NINGPO, British str. 761. J. M. Rayner, Canton 24th April. General — STEPHENSON & CO.
April 24, EMITY, Spanish steamer, 222. F. Blasco, Manila 20th April. General — REMEDIOS & CO.
April 24, CIRIO, German bark, Obang, Saigon 31st March. Bisc — ARNOLD KARBERG & CO.
April 24, ANTA MINEROS, French bark, 381. Gauvain, Saigon 31st March, Rice. — CARLOWITZ & CO.
April 25, ARAKTOO, AICAR, British steamer, 959. E. Schulze, Saigon April 20th. — D. LAPRAIK & CO.
April 25, PEANAMICO, British str. 643. W. Hyde, Nagasaki 19th April. Coals — C. F. GROSSMAN.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
APRIL 24TH.

Croco, str. for Saigon.
Lotus, str. for Hawkow.
Douglas, str. for East Coast.
Briarane, str. for Coochow.

Departures.

April 24, Gauvain, str. for Saigon.
April 24, SINDH, str. for Shanghai.
April 24, KIWA, str. for Singapore, Bon-
day, 26.
April 24, BISHAW, str. for Coochow, &c.
April 24, HAZARD, for Honolulu.
April 24, PANAMA, for Newwaw.
April 24, AMOK, str. for Ningpo and Shan-
ghai.
April 24, H.I.C.M. gunboat SHEN-CHI for a
Cruise.
April 25, Lotus, str. for Hawkow.
April 25, Douglas, str. for East Coast.
April 25, ENDYMION, for Saigon.

Passengers.

For Killarney, str. from Saigon —
50 Chinese.
For Kwantung, str. from East Coast —
Messa, Strokes and Fins, 2 European deck,
and 7 Chinese.
For Coochow, str. from Swatow —
66 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Yotting* reports left Saigon on 23d April, and had light S.W. winds and fine weather throughout.

The German bark *Cito* reports left Saigon on 31st March, and had variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Perseus* reports left Nagasaki on 19th April, and had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The Siamese bark *Eachora* reports left Bangkok on 9th March, and had fine weather with light variable winds during the voyage.

The French bark *Asia Minera* reports left Saigon on 31st March, and had calm and light winds with occasional strong N.E. breeze.

The Spanish steamship *Emery* reports left Manila on 20th April. Had variable winds and weather throughout. The P. & O. Co.'s mail steamship *General* was not in Manila, when she left, nor has she been seen on the passage.

The British steamship *Kilmarne* reports left Saigon on 19th April at noon. Had variable winds and fine weather, mostly frost Northernly winds and a high sea; arrived in Hongkong at 11 p.m. on the 23d.

The British steamship *Arra* reports left Saigon on 21st April. Arrived in Hongkong for 12th May, with a clear weather. Left Saigon from time to time for the Northern seas with fine weather. On the 20th, saw an unknown gunboat, bound into Saigon. On the 21st, saw a bark, bound to the Northward.

The British steamship *Kilmarne* reports left Saigon on 21st April. Arrived in Hongkong for 12th May, with a clear weather. From Saigon to port light S.W. winds and fine weather. From Foochow to port light S.W. winds and fine weather. — In Foochow, H.M.S. *Kestrel* and str. *Dragon*, In Amy, H.M.S. *Gravur*, Revenue cruiser *Ling-ling*, str. *Udela*, *Coronation*, and *Formosa*. In Swatow, str. *Gloomy* and *Olympia* passed the steamship *Arra*, bound North, at 4 p.m. of the 21st, and 10.30 a.m. of the 22d, and a steamer, bound North, at 1 a.m. of the 24th.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
April 5th, str. *Forbes* from Amy, Surprise from Yokohama, str. *Emerson* from Amy and Hongkong, str. *Apollon* from Hongkong, str. *W. H. Smith* from Hongkong, str. *Marcello* from Singapore, str. *Levi* from Hongkong, 13th. *Lilie* from Newmarket, 12th, John Nicholson from Newmarket, 14th; *Gazelle* from Hongkong, 16th; *Baldina* from Hongkong, Spanish man-of-war *Patio* from Malacca, Island.

DEPARTURES.

March 23d, Penit for Palauan via Iloilo 6th, str. *Paragon* for Singapore, 7th, str. *Perry* for Hongkong, 11th, str. *Leite* for Hongkong, 13th, str. *W. H. Smith* for Hongkong, 14th; *Spanish man-of-war Marques de la Victoria* for Zamboanga, 13th; *Araby* Mad for Palauan, str. *Emerson* for Hongkong, H.M.S. *Charibdis* for Hongkong, 14th; *Lilie* for Syd-ney via Oban; 15th, str. *Emiliano* for Liverpool via Singapore, &c.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advt.)

Conqueror, Shanghai, March 3.
Duke of Atholl, Foochow, March 5.
Glenlyon (s.), Manila, March 10.
Pendo (s.), Manila, March 10.
Mountain Laurel, Manila, March 10.

To be Let.

FOR LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Detached PREMISES situated on In-
land Lane (No. 169) Graham Street, (recently
occupied by MESSRS. E. FORELLA & CO.,
Manufacturers of DWELLING-HOUSES, OFFICE
and FARM DWELLINGS).

Also the DWELLING-HOUSES No. 8, 9
and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace, Gau and
Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 15th April.
THE Dwelling-HOUSES known as "The
ORANGE GROVE" situated on the
Bonham Road, not in the occupation of
Dr. JEXKIN, English.

Good DWELLING. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.

ft 422, Hongkong, 16th March, 1876.

TO LET.

The Premises known as "THE WOOD-
LANDS" newly painted and in Good
Order.

Apply to REMEDIOS & CO.

TO LET.

Two DWELLING-HOUSES and OFFICES,
1, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & CO., which
have recently been thoroughly repaired. Pos-
session may be had from May 1st.

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PREMISES now occupied by MESSRS.
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NOTICE.

A LADY of much experience, residing near London, is prepared to take the ENTIRE CHARGE of TWO or THREE YOUNG CHILDREN requiring Change of Climate, to bring up and educate with her own Young Ones. A Superior and Happy Home offered, with every care and comfort. Terms £100 per annum for one, or £150 for two. Highest references given. Apply to THOMAS HOWOOD, Esq., Solicitor, 7, New Broad Street, London. [511]

FOR SALE.

The Wall known and long Established BUSINESS of MCALISTER & CO., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore. 1283 Singapore, 16th February, 1875.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE à HONGKONG.

Monsieur A. Sienkiewicz a remis sa charge à la service à M. I. Pichot qui le remplace pendant son absence, qu'il a été nommé Consul intitratif à Hongkong. 20 Mars, 1875. [463]

NOW READY.

BOUNDED VOLUMES of the China Circular. Third Report for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong. 1st February, 1875.

MARRIAGE.

On 24th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. R. H. Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, Joseph MORISON TAYLOR, of Shanghai, to ISABELLE, only daughter of Captain David Reid, Fifehead, Scotland. [621]

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 26TH, 1876.

More and more apparent does it seem that the King of Burma is in some measure implicated in the massacre of Mr. MARSHALL and his five servants. A motive exists for treachery on his part. In the first place he cordially detests the British, and has an indifferent opinion of their power. He derives a considerable portion of his revenue from hurtful monopolies, and views with great dislike and disfavour the system of free trade prevailing in British Burma. On this account too, he was, it is well-known, bitterly hostile to the Burma-Chinese Expedition. Added to these circumstances there is still pending a dispute between the Sovereign of Ava and the British Indian Government relative to the boundary line between his dominions and British territory. His Majesty of Burma has lately been encroaching on the line, and attempting to incorporate the country of the Kares, which was acknowledged to be independent at the signing of Lord Dalhousie's Treaty after the last war with Burma. Very recently Sir DOUGLAS FORSTON has been appointed by the Indian Government to proceed to Ava armed with powers to settle the questions in dispute, and he will be supported with troops from Madras. It is not improbable that the King has attempted an unheralded mode of retaliation in anticipation, and instigated the Chinese of Yunnan to attack and destroy the Expedition, which was doubtless represented as imminent to the interests of China and Burma alike. What lends colour to such a supposition is the circumstance, vouchsafed by the "Rangoon Gazette," that an embassy from the King of Burma to the Government of Peking had proceeded along the path followed by Colonel BROWNE's party only a few days before the latter were assailed by the Chinese, and as Mr. MARSHALL had shortly before traversed the same route in safety, it is believed that the Burmese may possibly have incited the people of Peking to perpetrate the breach of hospitality of which they now stand convicted. If this supposition should turn out correct, the British Government will have a good deal to settle with the potentate of Ava, who must perforce be considered as the main source and prime mover of the last-drawn outrage to which Mr. MARGARY fell a victim. It is to be hoped that the affair will be well-sifted, and in the event of the King of Burma proving as faithless and treacherous as it is imagined, he will be made more intimately acquainted with the might of Great Britain, which hitherto, as we have before said, he has held so cheap, but which better knowledge of may considerably augment his respect for.

There is little fear of this outrage passing without ample satisfaction being rendered for it. It has attracted great attention and excited much indignation throughout the British Empire, and those responsible for its commission will be called to stern account. Both here and at home it has been made the subject of inquiry, and had the Government proved unwilling to take up the question they would have been urged to do so most strongly by some of their stanchest supporters. It was speedily made the subject of questions in the House of Commons by Mr. WARD, and the London Press failed not to take up the matter. Major-General H. J. MARSHALL, father of the murdered traveller, writes to *The Times*, hoping this "outrageous insult and defiance" of the British Government will not be allowed to pass unanswered. "If it did," he remarks, "our hold on India would be imperilled. As it is, no doubt exaggerated rumours of a large force of English 'foreign devils' being easily defeated will spread through China and elsewhere, like wildfire, and what may be the effects if we do not act promptly? Marvine should be raised to the ground, and Mowinck occupied by us—two facts easy to be accomplished; and then there would be sufficient protection, both moral and physical, for a commercial route through Burma into China open for all countries." Without at all subscribing to the gallant general's warlike suggestions, the policy of which is more questionable than their possibility, we trust the Chinese Government will give such sound guarantees for the future safety of foreign travellers as shall convince the bold soldier who has not fallen in vain. General MARGARY has, we are sure, the warm sympathy of the British residents in the East in his sad affliction. It must be some consolation to him to feel that his son perished in a good cause.

The daring effrontry and impudence displayed very frequently by certain members of the Chinese population in the police courts of this colony requires checking. Two cases, illustrative of the cool audacity with which they too often outrage the court and insult the magistrate, were related in our issue of Saturday. In the one case a man, after promising to follow the magistrate's advice and pay the applicant (a woman) some money

he owed her, had her turned out when she presented herself for the payment. And then, on being sent for to the court to explain this contumacious conduct, he coolly refused to attend, and despatched the money by a despatched old woman. We admit there was no remedy in this case, because the applicant had gone to the wrong court; but in the other instance the circumstances were different. A fellow entered the court to present a petition, and in a swaggering and defiant style walked up to the interpreter and presented it to him. This mistake may or may not have arisen through want of knowledge, but it is highly probable that he was better acquainted with the usages of the law than he pretended to be. In any case, however, there was no palliation for the fifth and disgusting act of which he was afterwards guilty, right in front of the Bench. For this violation of decency and decorum, the magistrate contented himself with merely ordering him out of Court. He certainly deserved to be fined, but the usual clemency of the Bench was extended to him. Our worthy justices are somewhat too prone to allow a good deal more than is needed on the score of ignorance, and the grinning Celestial goes away chinking at the manner in which he has beamed the magistrate. There is a good deal of affected ignorance of English customs among these saucy people. Of course when it is *bond fide* some latitude must be given, some little allowance made. But the forbearance of our magistrates, though highly creditable to their patience and endurance, is, we fear, not calculated to sustain in the native mind that wholesome awe of the law and its administrators which it is desirable they should be impressed with.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Bombay* arrived from Aberdeen dock at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday last.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Hongkong*, when the cylinder cap of the engine gave way, causing an entire break-down of the machinery. It unfortunately happened at the time that the valves were open, consequently the water rushed in, and as there were no means of closing them the engine room speedily began to fill. All hopes of saving the vessel were given up and the boats were got out without loss of time, there being some eighteen feet of water in the engine room. As the vessel gradually sank until the safety valve got under water the increased force of the water entering caused the valve to close, the water stopped, but in the meantime the water-light compartment at each end of the engine-room to prevent the water reaching the cargo. As soon as it was discovered that the safety-valves were closed in the sides of the vessel, the hawsers were tightly filled with blankets and canvas to prevent the water from entering. The boats were then taken to the ship's side and the pumps set to work. The ship was soon afloat again.

As the engine could no longer be used, all available sail was set, light winds and an adverse current caused the vessel to drift, and in the unsatisfactory state she continued until the 18th instant, when it was found she was off Hainan, two hundred miles west of Macao. To save her from drifting on to a rocky and stormy coast the crew hoisted the safety-valves again, but the water was still rising. The engine was then stopped, the safety-valves were closed again, and the vessel was now afloat again.

Professor VANEK has just returned to Singapore from Bangkok, where he performed before the King. His Majesty was so pleased with the Professor's feats that he conferred upon him a gold medal of the order Fins. Vanek.

At the Peak the maximum temperature recorded in the *Gazette* of Saturday during the past week was 73.5, the minimum 65; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 70 and the minimum 64. The greatest rainfall was on the 17th instant, when 0.37 inch fell.

The programme of the Hongkong Choral Society's Concert announced to take place on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m., is to be found in our advertising columns. It is a very attractive one, and will doubtless draw a good audience. Tickets are obtainable at Messrs. Lister, Crawford & Co., where a plan of the scene may be seen.

The provisional appointment of Mr. ALFRED COOPER, Acting Paymaster-General and Colonel of the Royal Engineers, to the Royal Engineers, was notified in the *Gazette* of Saturday. It is also announced that Mr. HENRY ERNEST WELDHOME has been appointed, provisionally, as Secretary to the Admiralty and until further notice.

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From a table of Meteorological Observations taken at the Government Civil Hospital, for the month of March, 1875, and published in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday, we find that during that month 3.01 inches of rain fell, compared with 3.11 in March, 1874. Rain fell on only four days in March last, and on 12 days in the same month of last year. In March, 1873, only 0.23 inches of rain fell.

We understand, says the *Singapore Times*, that after their spending some time in gaol, it has just been decided that our Court has no jurisdiction to try the five prisoners in the *Brunei* case who, it will be remembered, were committed to the prison by the magistrate a charge of murder and who had been tried by the present Assizes. The men are now, we hear, to be sent to England at the expense of the Colony.

The Band of H.M.'s 80th Regiment will perform this evening the following programmes:—
"Slow March of the Russian Imperial Guard"; "Pomona"; "Carpathian"; "Gymn. Scoler. Scoler. Robin Hood"; "March"; "Loud Thirteenth"; "Gymn. Chorus." "God Save the Queen." W. W. PEATLING, Bandmaster.

The *Singapore Independent* contains a prospectus of the Indian General Board, setting forth its constitution, rules, &c. The Board is established at Paris for 30 years, dating from the 21st January, 1875, and two agencies will be first established, one at Saigon and one at Pondicherry. The bank may at a future time constitute other agencies at any place in the East, where there are some banks already established.

It was speedily made the subject of questions in the House of Commons by Mr. WARD, and the London Press failed not to take up the matter. Major-General H. J. MARSHALL, father of the murdered traveller, writes to *The Times*, hoping this "outrageous insult and defiance" of the British Government will not be allowed to pass unanswered. "If it did," he remarks, "our hold on India would be imperilled. As it is, no doubt exaggerated rumours of a large force of English 'foreign devils' being easily defeated will spread through China and elsewhere, like wildfire, and what may be the effects if we do not act promptly? Marvine should be raised to the ground, and Mowinck occupied by us—two facts easy to be accomplished; and then there would be sufficient protection, both moral and physical, for a commercial route through Burma into China open for all countries."

The steamer *Xiangkang* has made a remarkably quick voyage to Singapore. She and a large number of passengers were on board when she was last seen at Bangkok on the 19th, with 32,000 pieces of rice and 50 passengers on board, and anchored in Hongkong at 11 p.m. the 23rd, making the voyage to Singapore, and fresh northerly winds from Saigon to the port.

Another of those varying attempts at robbery from steamers lying alongside of wharves was made on board the steamship *Douglas* on Saturday. A fellow, named Ho Atong, identified as having been already convicted four times, was caught by the chief officer in the act of committing robbery from a deal which he had hidden beneath his coat. He was then brought before the magistrate, who, on searching him found \$32, four sovereigns, some broken silver, a Chinese manufactured silver medal, about the size of a small cheese plate, and some cash. He appears to have been well supplied with gold and silver coins, as when apprehended, he had in a cigar case about forty sovereigns, no doubt the proceeds of his pluntries. He was then remanded until the return of the *Douglas*. Another old offender, named Weng Atong, was also caught in the act of stealing two umbrellas and a smoking pipe on board the same steamer from a pretty maid-servant belonging to Kowloon, who was taking a passage up the coast. The fellow was brought before the magistrate, and charged with stealing on the 23rd July last, from the chief storekeeper on board a gold watch and chain, money, and other articles which he must have picked up in full, the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

The daring effrontry and impudence displayed very frequently by certain members of the Chinese population in the police courts of this colony requires checking. Two cases, illustrative of the cool audacity with which they too often outrage the court and insult the magistrate, were related in our issue of Saturday. In the one case a man, after promising to follow the magistrate's advice and pay the applicant (a woman) some money

he owed her, had her turned out when she presented herself for the payment. And then, on being sent for to the court to explain this contumacious conduct, he coolly refused to attend, and despatched the money by a despatched old woman. We admit there was no remedy in this case, because the applicant had gone to the wrong court; but in the other instance the circumstances were different. A fellow entered the court to present a petition, and in a swaggering and defiant style walked up to the interpreter and presented it to him. This mistake may or may not have arisen through want of knowledge, but it is highly probable that he was better acquainted with the usages of the law than he pretended to be. In any case, however, there was no palliation for the fifth and disgusting act of which he was afterwards guilty, right in front of the Bench. For this violation of decency and decorum, the magistrate contented himself with merely ordering him out of Court. He certainly deserved to be fined, but the usual clemency of the Bench was extended to him. Our worthy justices are somewhat too prone to allow a good deal more than is needed on the score of ignorance, and the grinning Celestial goes away chinking at the manner in which he has beamed the magistrate. There is a good deal of affected ignorance of English customs among these saucy people. Of course when it is *bond fide* some latitude must be given, some little allowance made. But the forbearance of our magistrates, though highly creditable to their patience and endurance, is, we fear, not calculated to sustain in the native mind that wholesome awe of the law and its administrators which it is desirable they should be impressed with.

The following is the list of property stolen from the chief storekeeper of the Messengers Maritimes steamship *Saint-Paul* on the 27th July, 1874, by a punka coolie, named Wong Ayung, and whose trial was only concluded on Saturday last. The value of the stolen property was £100, "double case gold watch, value £45; 1 gold chain and appratus, value £100; 1 gold watch, value £20; 1 gold locket, value £10; 1 canary bag, containing 40 rings and 100 francs; 100 francs; 100 dollars. The cause for the loss of the watch was that he had got it from a steamer which he had been on, and was missing and did not return. The steamer was afterwards guilty, right in front of the Bench. For this violation of decency and decorum, the magistrate contented himself with merely ordering him out of Court. He certainly deserved to be fined, but in the other instance the circumstances were different. 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